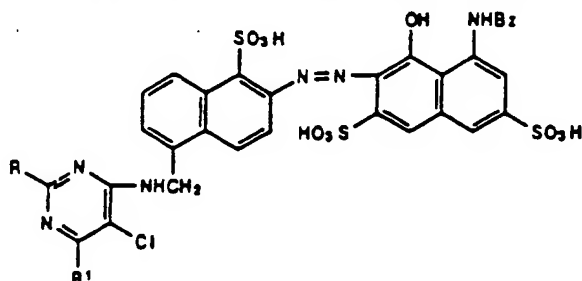


XP-002109508

6001 Chemical Abstracts, Columbus, Ohio, US

Vol.: 109 (1988) 22-08 No. 8Page: 88

109: 56514g One-step one-bath dyeing of cellulosic fiber blends. Shirasaki, Toshitaka; Kojima, Masayoshi (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 63 06,181 [88 06,181] (Cl. D06P3/66), 12 Jan 1988, Appl. 86/144,718, 23 Jun 1986; 9 pp.



I

The title dyeing uses trihalopyrimidine azo dyes quaternized with (iso)nicotinamide. The dye I ($R, R^1 = F$) was treated with aq. nicotinamide at pH 6 to give a dye contg. I [$R = F; R^1 = 3\text{-carbamoyl-1-pyridinium}$] 81, I [$R, R^1 = 3\text{-carbamoyl-1-pyridinium}$] 4, and others 15%. A 50:50 polyester-cotton blend was dyed a level red with good wetfastness by a 2:1 mixt. of this dye and Kayacelon Red E-BF disperse dye.

XP-002109510

1/1 - (C) WPI / DERWENT
AN - 88-047426 ç07!
AP - JP860144718 860623
PR - JP860144718 860623
FI - Method for dyeing cellulose fibre - using reactive dye
contg. chloro-pyrazinyl cpds.
IW - METHOD DYE CELLULOSE FIBRE REACT DYE CONTAIN CHLORO
PYRAZINYL COMPOUND
PA - (NIPK) NIPPON KAYAKU KK
PN - JP63006181 A 880112 DW8807 009pp
ORD - 1988-01-12
IC - D06P3/66
FS - CPI
DC - A60 E23 F06
AB - J63006181 Cellulose fibre or cellulose fibre-contg.
textile material is dyed with a reactive dye which has
one or two gps. of formula (I). When X and Y are each H
or gp. (II) or (III), but not both H. The method is
applicable to cellulose fibre such as cotton, viscose
rayon, cuprammonium rayon and linen fibres and a blend
of cellulose fibre with polyester, triacetate,
polyacrylonitrile, polyamide, wool and silk fibres,
etc. The fibre is in the form of yarn, fabric, skein,
loose fibre, etc. When fibre blend is dyed, disperse,
basic, cationic, acid and acidic metalliferous dyes,
etc. are used together.
- ADVANTAGE - The dye has high solubility and produces
dyed cellulose fibre with good fastness and high colour
yield. Textile material consisting of fibre blend is
dyed uniformly by one-bath/one-step process. (0/1)